

PARIS, September 19, 1903.

Fashions in furs have changed since last winter, but the possessor of good skins can have them brought up to date, albeit this is not cheap. The winter's furs will be more beautiful than ever. The present day furrier has developed into a genius. He can turn even a common little mole to account, and the squirrel figures in a variety of novel ways. When handled skillfully the latter is a beautiful fur. Sealskins will be very fashionable this winter, especially in boleros, pelerine collars and carriage wraps, mixed with sable. Sealskin always has a value whether in or out of fashion, if really good furs may ever be said to be out of

In furs and lace we want everything of the best, and it is foolish to discard the genuine for an imitation. Ermine, sable. old lace and jewels are possessions which should never be parted with. They are the elements of a most magnificent opera cloak. I have lately seen one of sable, a long cape lined with ermine which falls



PARISIAN AUTUMN COSTUMES. mingled with old brussels point, which is held in place by beautiful old enamel and own the front to form stoles and also trimmings to the Japanese sleeves. price of this glorious creation runs into four figures, and not low figures either. in shape these capes are a compromise be-tween the pelerine and the Japanese sleeve. Ermine will be used for trimmings and linings. Sable is used on every description of garment, while golden ofter and mink son to believe that fur edgings will be seen on cloth and velvet frocks, and those who have had narrow fur trimmings lying usethis long while may now put them to good use. Purple velvet mixed with ermine bids fair to have great popularity for evening wear. Imitation ermine is sed for girls' evening wraps. One I have seen, although not to be compared with the genuine article, was very effective. It was a three-quarter cape of purple velvet cut with a shawl point at the back. An imita-tion ermine hood, draped over the shoulders, was combined with some pretty imi-tation bruges lace and chiffon voile in a paler shade of purple. It was lined with he ermine, which was turned back in front to form revers, and the tout ensemble was

in a point on to the frock at the back and are trimmed with scroll designs in ribbor dips low in the front. It has a hood of cuches. These are apt to be a little hard ermine draped across the shoulders and unless softened with lace entre deux. I saw a pretty gray volle frock, the skirt of which was gathered at the waist and paste buckles. The ermine is turned out ruched with taffeta ribbon of the same Between the ruchings were entre shade. The deux of luxeuil lace. A pelerine effect was obtained by ruches of taffeta and the lace entre deux. A deep pointed belt of gray suede finished the bodice. The sleeves, very entre deux. full from the elbow, ended in little cuffs of lace and ruching.

Some beautiful frocks have been made for

Americans over here in brown and mush-

room shades. A tailor-made suit, consist-

ing of a tight-fitting bodice reaching just

below the waist and a skirt just clearing

the ground, was in a dark brown cloth.

This was trimmed with pale mushroom

cloth dotted with black and worn with a

chenille toque of the two shades trimmed with some pink wings. Collars are high

and boned at the back and sides. Dainty

cravats of lawn and spotted muslin are a great improvement on the stiff collar which was once thought indispensable to a tailor-

Evening dresses will be very gorgeous this year. Old Louis brocades and jetted gowns will be worn. Gold and silver tissue will

form the foundation of empire gowns. Ac-

cordion plaited tea gowns and young girls' evening frocks are still popular. Pleture

hats hold sway, with crowns of the jam

No great change is expected to take place in fabrics. Mixed thread effects will con-tinue, and zibelines will be patterned with colored spots of various sizes. Small collars are coming into favor for coats—small enough to reveal the shoulder line. The little capes which have been a feature of the coats for some time are longer than former ly, and the indications are that they will form a sleeve, falling in folds around the arm. Galloon is banished already by the first rate tailors, and bright, contrasting velvet and cloth facings and pipings, with buttons to match are taking its place

# In Tailor Effects.

The short skirt is an established fact for the tailor costume, though it is probable that the long skirt, somewhat modified, will appear in the more elegant tailor frocks. A noted skirt modiste is still making many skirts in round length, and while



FOR THE PEDESTRIENNE

he approves them they are sure to linger. The yoke is disappearing from the short skirt, and plaits run straight from the waist. Probably plain skirts gathered on the hips and set around with military braid will be worn in the lighter fabrics. braid will be worn in the lighter fabrics. Apropos of the gathered skirt, it is an accepted theory that draped fabrics conceal stoutness better than tight effects. For instance, the three-quarter sack coat is a most becoming wrap for a stout person. A drapery of soft dark fabric, such as black crepe de chine, is perfect for a stout figure; so are fine voile, lawn, batiste and thin faced cloth. A dark blue linen batiste made over a less expensive material makes made over a less expensive material makes a delightful frock.

A pretty notion for the ever nice black chiffon combined with white is a fine accordion plaited skirt and waist of black chiffon with a bold applique of chantilly lace. A wide bertha of chantilly surrounds a yoke of gauged chiffon, and both may be removed and the frock worn low. sleeves are of white chiffon, gauged the whole length of the seam, which causes them to fall very full. A black taffeta belt with a silver buckle finishes this costume.

### Sleeve Novelties.

It is more than likely that this autumn will bring out some startling novelties in the size of sleeves and the general trimming of dresses and hats. Demi-salson toilets are taking the place of distinction in the arena of fashion. Especially attractive creations have appeared for country visiting. including a series of half season gowns which have a peculiar charm of their own. Simplicity and daintiness are the chief characteristics of these tollets.

Pretty colored canvas, alpaca and voile continue their popularity, and serges are much in evidence. For chateau dresses light colored cloth and tweeds are favored. Combinations with braiding, velvet and taffeta strappings or appliques of colored cloth admit of great range for the dressmaker to introduce or relability. introduce originality, and many surprises are about to be launched in the cut of corsages, skirts and sleeves. This is by general consent allowed to be the most extravagant age in the history of dress, and yet on neeting a French woman one realizes that owing to the subtle arts of dress she looks much younger than her years. An effort is being made to adhere more closely to the simplicity which is far more distinguished looking than a superabundance of trimming.

CATHERINE TALBOT.

### THE HOMELY WOMAN.

### Plain Looking Girl Finds Compensation for Lack of Beauty.

pot order and gracefully curving brims, trimmed with one very long plume. Che-nile toques with flat crowns are still seen. From the New York Mail and Express. "The pretty woman hasn't all the good but the autumn models are showing high things in life," said a plain woman yescrowns. The basque is revived again. Some terday. "She misses one thing certainlythe comfort of ugliness. To be sure, she has to be old enough to have philosophized a bit about life before she finds this out. And before that time she is certain to have St. Moritz has been full to overflowing. I laid awake nights crying because the skindeep gift of the gods has been denied her. But by and by she begins to see that her plain features, if they haven't brought her joy, have spared her pain. In the first place, she hasn't expected much of the world, and so she has not been disappointed. Then she has had leisure from her mirror and her admirers, and, next of all, from herself, to think some thoughts worth thinking and to do a little something of solid worth. The worst slave I ever knew was a remarkably pretty girl who was always in terror lest she was not at her beauty's best, and whose whole life was a round of severe self-exactions that she might keep her beauty unimpaired. The poor child actually found time for nothing else in life than the office of being her own groem.

"Best of all, the plain woman is reasonably sure to escape the observation and comment that is sure to follow a pretty girl, and which is not half so pleasing to her if she is sensible and right minded as the most of mankind think.

"Oh, yes, life has plenty of compensa-tion to offer the ugly woman, as surely I

Vritten for The Evening Star. Boiled leg of lamb-Select a leg of lamb that has been hung two days only, plunge it into a pot of boiling water, add an onion, a carrot, a stick of celery, some peppercorns, a dessertspoonful of salt and simmer very gently for two hours and a half to three hours. To serve wipe off the meat with a clean, damp cloth, garnish with sprigs of cauliflower and carrots. Pour over the meat some good caper sauce (chop the capers) and serve more sauce in a

Spinach with egg garnish-Take sufficient spinach for your dish, pick it over and wash in several waters until quite clean. Then put it, still dripping, into a dry saucepan and cook it in its own juice till tender. Turn the spinach into a colander, pour cold water over it, drain as dry as possible and chop very fine. Fifteen minutes before serving place the spinach in a stewpan with a pat of butter, pepper, salt and a little nutmeg and stir till all are quite hot. turn into a round entree d.sh and garnish with hard boiled eggs cut lengthwise and laid on the edge of the spinach. Serve very

Saute kidneys-Split the kidneys and remove the center, then cut into rather thin slices. Dissolve half an ounce of butter in stewpan and add the pieces of kidney. When this is nearly cooked stir in a dessertspoonful of chopped onion and a tea-spoonful of chopped parsley and seasonings of pepper and salt. Pour in a gill of good, of pepper and said. Four in a girl of good, thick brown gravy and a glassful of white wine, simmer all for a few minutes and serve on a thick square of buttered toast. Serve very hot with a little dusting of par-

Bagdad pears-Peel the pears very thinly nd evenly, preserving the shape and removing the core from the thick end without actually cutting the fruit through. Put each into a little acidulated water the moment it is peeled, and when all are ready simmer them in sirup till they are cooked. Now drain the pears from the sirup, fill up the hole in the center with any nice jam. arrange them neatly upright and pour the s.rup, flavored to taste with lemon, liqueur or vanilla, as you please, round them. The color depends a good deal on the quickness with which they are peeled and cored and then placed in the sweetened water strongly acidulated with lemon. Some pears will discolor, do what you will, and in their case add a drop or two of liquid carmine to the sirup in which you simmer the fruit.

### Millet's Technique. From McClure's.

All the more was Millet impelled to disengage from the realism, which he understood and could copy, the ideal type of each of the functions in the life of the worker of the field. Therefore it is not a sower, a reaper, a gleaner that he has given, but it is the sower, the reaper, the gleaner. For that very reason his work tended to a form of technique which resembles the idea of sculpture. That is its great charm, its superiority; but, at the same time, its limitation, as far as the idea of painting interferes. He was forced to a balance of expression which obliged him to forego many charms belonging to the special art of painting which is a representation of surfaces. These great sacrificessacrifices of beauties he himself lovedshocked the public of his time and many of his fellow-artists. They will always be felt, and will repel to some extent the desire for charm that we naturally expect in the representation by color; but, as they are logi-cal and necessary, and caused by great emotion and the noblest sincerity, they will also be accepted as final.

# The Sense of Smell.

From the Open Court. That we have not entirely lost this animal basis of judgment is proved by the fact we do tell ourselves very much of other people by the nose, often unconsciously. The blind distinguish their friends by the smell of handkerchiefs or coats. Unconscious sensations and unconscious judgments have their field. We know far more by smell than is supposed. Some classes have, apparently, become degraded in senses as well as habits, for their basis of senses as well as habits, for their basis of social judgment is below that of the animals. Those who have had their senses keenly educated are accustomed to judge of persons by odors. Australian children possess the doglike sense of trailing people by scent, and experiment reveals that this is to some degree present in every one. Strong some degree present in every one. Strong attachments are not so rigidly ideal as we like to suppose. There is a physical basis to all our likes and dislikes. It is this which underlies the demand of refined people that their friends shall be cleanly.

ounces of glycerine and 2 drachms of liquid ammonia. Rub it well into the skin, and then wipe it off with a dry towel. A daily walk of two or three miles will improve a pale or sallow complexion, and in time give V-shape is quite a thing of the past.

The Broad, Low Brow is a Powerful Attribute.

# SHAPING THE FOREHEAD

THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM OF CURING FROWNING.

A Brand-New Wrinkle to Eradicate the Worrying Kind-Things

Written for The Evening Star by Katherine Morton (Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure.) The forehead has been called "The gate

of the soul." Features alter. Eyes, nose, mouth may change their aspect from a thousand causes. Accident may mar them, pain distort them, old habits frequently give them

some peculiarity of form or expression. They are like the hands on the clock dial; they move and change with wear or external influences. But the forehead is like the dial itself. It remains substantially the same throughout life.

The perfect forehead should be smooth, clear, white and spacious, and one-fourth the length of the head in height. The broad, low brow is the most beautiful. This is the Roman or classic brow, as shown in

painting and sculptured marble. The Greeks preferred the high and rather narrow brow; this is the shape uniformly

epresented in Greek sculpture. The owner of a high forehead is popular-ly supposed to be a person of mighty intel-lect and a saint, while the villain of life or of the drama is always supposed to be distinguished by a low, beetling brow. And these notions survive and flourish among us despite the fact that the most brilliant people have their full share of low fore-heads, just as the least intellectual often own angelic "arched brows."

Whether high or low, capacity and strength of mind are indicated if the brow is rounded and slightly convex. Prominence in the region of the eyebrows indicates strength of the perceptive or observing faculties; prominence of the middle and upper part indicates strength of the reflec-tive or thinking faculties, and prominence of the upper and outer portions indicates strength of the imaginative faculties.

### Sharp and Daring.

If the forehead rises slantingly, the person is supposed to be sharp and daring; if it is full at the outer angles, the owner has plenty of ideas. Where it is fullest in the middle, the person is shrewd and guarded in her conduct.

A knotty forehead shows perseverance, activity of mind and body, and also harshness and intolerance. A small dent in the forehead just above and between the eyebrows shows insincerity and lack of judg-

Quick, energetic and useful people usually have short, narrow foreheads. A straight forehead, one that rises from the eyebrows in a perpendicular line, is a sign of inflexibility and tenacity.

As to heads, in the beauty market, the small one takes the prize. The American girl must realize this fact, for she has somehow lost the large head which she once had. Today she has the delightful

am qualified to know, having led the life of one, lo, these many years."

What to Eat.

once had. Today she has the defigitive little head of the southern woman of French descent, that small, well-poised head which is so pretty that it is ideal. Nothing adds so much to beauty as a well-shaped head, nobly poised like that of a Psyche or a If her head is too large for beauty, the girl of the present day is clever enough to make it seem smaller by dressing her hair compactly and by smoothing it at the sides.

She twists a little knot low at the back of

her head, or coils it smoothly on top, and

her head seems small and well shaped.

### whether nature intended that it should be Suits Her Fancy.

or not.

The shape of her brow, too, she alters to make herself more lovely to look upon. She shapes it as best pleases her, making it low or high, or wide or narrow, or oval or square. She waxes the hair to grow up or down, to lie in rebellious little waves, or to go back smartly from a forehead that needs to be raised a little Broad and low is the preferred pattern in brows just at present.

Even with a pompadour this shape may be managed by means of soft waves of hair partly covering the brow.

Any one with too broad a brow should

wear as little hair as possible on the temples and dress it high. One with too low s brow should keep the hair off the forehead in front and arrange a few wavy locks on the temples. A receding brow should be partly covered with fluffy hair. A malden with a brow both high and broad may allow her tresses to ripple and wave and flow over it like those of the heroine of a three volume novel.

To keep the forehead fair, smooth and youthful is easy enough, if a little time and thought is expended.

The first rule is, "don't scowl" when reading, writing or talking seriously. This causes two little perpendicular lines to plough between the eyes. It is a habit almost impossible to correct when once formed, as it is done unconsciously great many young people. Even in sleep their brows will be drawn together in this frown that is the abettor of age. She Cured Herself.

A bright and studious young woman, still in her early twenties, found herself the victim of this scowl, which had already made two fine hairlines in her brow. She set herself to work to cure the habit by placing her mirror before her face when she read, wrote or studied. But as this distracted her attention from her work, she finally placed a white ribbon band tightly across her brow, tying it in a knot at the back of her head. At night she slept with the band. After several months the lines disappeared, and she is quite cured of the disfiguring habit. What is called the Russian system for

removing wrinkles in the forehead is worth trying if lines are threatening the appearance of the brow.

The Russian way is to bind hot cloths wrung out of hot water, upon the brow and then to lie down. As the cloths should be changed frequently, a maid or an accom-modating friend is a useful adjunct to this toilet rite. The "patient" is given a vinaigrette of soothing salts to quiet the nerves; she is directed to think pleasant thoughts and to hold her face as quiet as possible, so that the lines may be allowed to disappear under the magic influence of the hot applications. This is a treatment which must be taken when time is not pressing. The "Frowner."

Another new wrinkle for curing wrinkles is the "frowner." This is designed primarily to blot out or erase the wrinkles caused by frowning, but it may be applied with equal success to crow's feet, or to the "literary wrinkle"-the one deep crease between the eyebrows.

The frowner consists simply of a small and rather stiff bit of white paper, with a coat of gum arabic on the back. The bit of paper may be round or square, and just large enough to cover the lines it is designed to cure. Moisten the paper and paste it on wherever it is needed. The bits of paper may also be kept on by means of narrow bands of ribbon.

Heavy writing paper from which to fash-ion these frowners is available to all. Before attempting to obliterate lines, the skin should be whitened, if necessary, by this purpose is made of one ounce of citric acid and two ounces each of violet water

# If the face is unnaturally pale, after bath-

twisted round the hat and brought round the throat is really necessary for this trying fashion. Even if the throat is rounded and firm and fairly white, the bare look is unbecoming to most faces. Strings do away with this difficulty, or, what is most successful perhaps, the fashion so well adopted by a few artistic women of one string wound round the throat loosely, the ing it with rosewater and giving it a brisk, string wound round the throat loos in the end left to hang or lightly pinned with a end left to hang or the corsage. The strings gentle rubbing with a Turkish towel, apply

as the well-dressed woman.

# rosy cheeks. Walk quickly, breathe deeply. Take a long breath, close your mouth, retain the breath as long as possible, and exhale slowly. Your cheeks will flush with the exertion of "really and truly breathing," your head will be held erect and your chest will expand. SIMPLE STOCKS AGAIN

Extravagance in Making Collars and Fichus.

is a good pian, the oil in the oatmeal being beneficial to the complexion. Rinse with clear water, and before wiping rub on a little glycerine and rosewater. A little touch of powder is all very well if you think it improves your appearance, but after lines begin to appear on the face powder, if used daily, only helps to accentuate them. VERY DRESSY MODES

NECKWEAR WITH THE VESTING SHIRT WAISTS.

of a yellow carnation, disdain. A rose and a marigold signify the bitter-sweets and pleasant pains of love. The marigold alone Long Shoulder Effects Are Required-Madame Loves The table giving the relative height and weight of a grown woman in normal health Lace.

Once a week bathe the face with warm milk at night if you want a fair, smooth skin. Adding a little oatmeal to the milk is a good plan, the oil in the oatmeal being

The symbolical language of a single rose

s simplicity; of a white rose, silence; of a

musk rose, capricious beauty; of a yellow rose, infidelity; of a pink carnation, love

ft. 2 in 114 lbs.
ft. 3 in 121 lbs.
ft. 4 in 128 lbs.

If you are a sallow brunette, for evening

wear choose orange, yellow and Indian red

for day wear crimson, tan and golden brown. If you are a genuine brunette you

can wear cream, deep blue, gray and claret.
Avoid all greens, violets, mauves and green blues. The "pearl necklace fad" is the wearing of one or three Barroque stones on a thin gold chain. These are in pear shape with a cally setting in dear in pear shape

Glossomancie means reading character by

the form and size of the tongue. It is a new

"science" introduced by some enterprising Parisian. If the tongue is long, frankness

s indicated; if it is short, dissimulation; if

broad, expansiveness; if narrow, concentra-

gossip, frank to disagreeablness, and thoughtless.

he breath. A good dentifrice is made of

Fine chalk..... 3 drs.

Shave the soap very fine. It is a good

plan to keep a small piece of white castile soap on the toilet table, and rub the tooth

brush over it when brushing the teeth. Used once a day it cleanses teeth and gums. A

good tooth wash for occasional use is made by dissolving two ounces of powdered borax

in three pints of boiling water. As the solu-tion cools mix it with one tablespoonful of

spirits of camphor and one teaspoonful of

pottle, and for use mix about two table

incture of myrrh. Keep in a well-stopped

poonfuls with a gill of lukewarm water.

Ise this once a week instead of the tinc-

SAND HEAP IN THE NURSERY.

It Gives the Children an All-Year-

Round Taste of the Seashore.

dren when we first get home from the sea

shore," groaned a mother who has a couple

of little ones below the school age. "The

older children have plenty to do to take up

their minds, but the others miss their free-

dom, and above all the sand with which

they could amuse themselves in so many

"You should have brought the seashore

home with you," said the second mother.

"That is what I learned to do some time

ago, and it keeps the children happy all

winter long. I have a small barrel of sand

sent me by freight, and keep it in the cel-

lar as a source of renewal for the small

quantity of sand I always have in the

of the indoor sand heap find that they are

more than repaid for the little trouble it

causes by the extra time they have to

themselves while the children are interested in their play. If it is possible to give

the children a room to themselves for their

sand play, this is desirable, for the dry

sand is nearly as pervading in the house as

outdoors, and it will be tracked from room

to room. But it is clean dirt, and if it is

kept in tables with raised rims it will make

These tables best solve the problem of

what to do with the sand. They can be

bought in the shops and are gaily colored

tands with the rim raised two or three

o that the sand may be used moist. The

inches. As a rule they are lined with zinc.

table is at the proper height to allow a small child to sit before it and work the

sand comfortably.

But the whole thing is so simple that it

may be made at home. A wooden box, with the edges cut low, can be placed upon a

bench: or the child can play upon the floor.

hough this is not always to be desired in

There are any number of implements for

working the sand either outdoors or in the

ouse-sets of wooden rakes, hoes and

shovels, molds of wood and tin, and alpha-

bet letters. But scraps of dishes, an old

knife or the shells brought from the sea-

shore will please the child infinitely more

They best lend themselves to the child's

Moistened a little the sand can be molded

into cakes and pies, or made into houses by the small boys. Kindergarten children

make small gardens out of sand heaps and

plant flowers and trees in them, and find

hief delight in "making believe."

where errors can be easily corrected.

The Well-Dressed Woman.

nursery for the children to play in."

"I don't know what to do with the chil-

Written for The Evening Star.

ways."

ittle trouble.

old weather.

tudied at school.

olive leaf.

When the tongue is both long and large it implies that the possessor is a great

with a calyx setting in diamonds

Stature.

tion.

rub into the hands.

Written for The Evening Star. "This," said the up-to-date girl, as she pointed to one of two boxes which almost filled her dresser drawer, "is the box for tailored shirt waist stocks. The other is full of fancy neckwear."

She made a distinction which holds good in the shop windows and on neckwear counters this fall. The shirt waists of English vestings are too mannish in effect to look well with fluffy furbelows.

"For a shirt waist or a dress waist?" the clerk asks the would-be purchaser. If the reply indicates the former, he turns to one section of the counter, where there are linen collars, stiffly laundered. But they are not the linen collars of other years. Some have scalloped edges, others are embroidered in white or colors, while still others are inserted with embroidery or lace medallions. Most of them have

cuffs to match. cuffs to match.

A dainty collar and cuff set is of white linen with the scalloped edges bound with a band of vivid blue linen. Within this runs a line of dots of varying size, hand embroidered in heavy linen thread in the same shade of blue. The collar is further embellished with a bishop tab similarly

bound and embroidered.

Many of the new stocks have stock and tab all in one piece and cut so as to fit the throat. A pretty collar of this description is made in three tucked sections. The front is ornamented with four appliqued circles of pale green linen, each worked The thickening of the skin brought about by handling golf sticks and tennis rackets can easily be rubbed down and away with pumice stone. Afterward rub into the palms porated vaseline and put on gloves to keep it from rubbing off. Any cream is good to circles of pale green linen, each worked with a star in white embroidery silk.

### Collar and Cuff Sets.

About once a week put a few drops of tincture of myrrh in the water with which you brush your teeth. It helps to sweeten The craze for Bulgarian embroidery has brought some pretty collar and cuff sets. The vivid colors are contrasted with striking effect. Nor are the imported models difficult to imitate. The prudent girl has spent some of the summer days embroidering herself a number of sets. The stitches are easy, and the work progressed rapidly on account of the coarse thread used in the embroidery. Blue and red or green and blue are good combinations for any odd sketchy pattern on white or ecru linen. Ecru color is the best foundation for these

Bulgarian embroideries, as it furnishes a better imitation of the imported sets. Pon-

better imitation of the imported sets. Pongee silk is the foundation for some of the most stylish ones. Some Japanese effects can be obtained by using odd shapes of blue on the pongee.

The number of tabs have multiplied on the stocks. This probably marks the last stages of this popular style. It is the climax which comes before the decline. A stock of fine white linen has rods of feather bone introduced at the sides and back to bone introduced at the sides and back to make it retain its shape. The collar is or-namented with stitched bands embroidered with coin dots in a scarlet silk thread. The five long-pointed tabs which form a decora-tion in the front are similarly embroidered

## Cords and Tassels.

Many of the stocks with tabs have each tab finished off with a cord and tassel ornament. One stock with an unusually wide bishop tab of pleated white linen has the tab finished by a fringe of linen tassels. The same plan is followed on many of the more elaborate silk neckpieces, but the fringe is always of silk or of ribbon knots

A distinctively new feature of the more dressy stocks are the bows. Dainty lace and embroidery turnovers are ready mounted on silk stocks, and the front of the stock is ornamented by a saucy bow of the same silk. The turnover is often deep enough to resemble a rolling collar, and can be worn without a foundation stock. It is fastened in the front by a wide silk tie, whose ends hang down quite a little distance after the bow is tied.

# Tied in Front Now.

The neck bow has come at the back for so long a time that these front bows have a decided air of novelty. The bow is frequently drawn through a buckle of silver gilt or gun metal. It gives a smart effect. A dressy stock is of white chiffon laid in folds over a stock foundation of white silk. The splurging bow of the chiffon which ornaments the front is drawn through an oval rhinestone buckle.

One of the newest stocks is of white linen stitched in black. A black moire bow is kept in place in front by two pearl buttoned straps; but it can be easily removed to fa-cilitate laundering. Even prettier effects are obtained by using bows of various col-ors, with collar stitching to match.

An odd collar, which is imported from England, consists of a number of metal slides joined by chains. These furnish support for ribbon, silk or chiffon, which are drawn through them to form a stock. collar is fastened either in the front or the back, and the join hidden by a bow of the fabric used.

# Models Are Lovely.

There is no lack of prettiness in the realm of the more elaborate neckwear. This fall sees the recurrence of styles of several years back. Among these are the wide silk ties, with the ends trimmed with lace ap- thinks he knows it all."-Philadelphia plique. The French are the creators of the Ledger.

exquisite trifles, as they are of most of the dress accessories. Some of the ties have embroidered ends, but lace ends are more

fluffy, and lace insertion gives an air of lightness to the heaviest silk. Ightness to the heaviest silk.

The chiffon ties are even more attractive, but less serviceable. Hand painted chiffon scarfs and ties have been seen for the last season or two, but this fall their skillful imitation will be in use among the less wealthy. They are woven or printed in flower designs in delicate pastel colorings.

Wide ties or scarfs of chiffon, maline or tulle in solid color are being worn to match evening hats of the same materials. Nothing can be prettier with the block etamine ing can be prettier with the block etamine dress coats now so much in vogue than a blue tulle picture hat untrimmed except for its own puffings, and a wide tie of the same

tied at the front of the throat in a great crush bow which resembles a choux. From scarfs to fichus is an easy transi-tion, especially since many of the wider scarfs are being worn fichuwise across the shoulders. They assist in the attainment of the fashionable long shoulder effects and can redeem a gown from plainness.

### A Pretty Fichu.

A striking French importation, which may be termed a fichu, is of white plisse chiffon It is ruffled into a shallow sort of shoulder cape, edged with two rows of inch wide black velvet ribbon, which give something of stability to the shape. The ends of the cape come just to the sides of the bust in front and are finished off by choux of black chiffon. From beneath these the wide sash ends of the white chiffon fold across the breast and are tied in the back at the waist line. The sash ends extend to the hem of the skirt and are trimmed by two

rows of the black velvet.

A pretty fichu is of coffee-colored net-It is wide over the shoulders, but the ends narrow off to a point. These hang down to the knee. The net is laid in narrow folds, held in place by occasional appliques of lace medallions. It is edged with a wide lace flounce. This fichu is intended to be worn untied and well off the shoulders. It may be kept in place by a jeweled pin

or two. Fichu pins are becoming a neces Lace stoles and collars are being made in one piece, as in the spring, but it is noticeable that the collars are deeper and the stoles narrower than was the case

with the earlier varieties. In measuring them the collar is quoted as being a cer tain length and the stoles another. For Cheap Laces.

London is an extremely cheap place to buy laces. The summer tourists have been taking advantage of the fact, and this winter will astonish their friends with lace collars and scarfs. As one traveler said: "It seemed extravagant to spend so much for one thing, but then lace is as good an investment as diamonds." She was right, and especially so this win-

ter, when lace is a necessity. A Maltese lace collar and deep cuffs will trans-form a simple velvet shirt waist into a thing of elegance. Velvet should be popular this winter, since it furnishes so adequate a background for lace. Many of the rare lace importations are

such as a year or two ago were rarely seen outside of museums. But the fashionable taste for lace grows more extravagant, and all Europe is being ransacked to please the American woman. She pays the price, but the results seem to justify her extrava-gance. Even an indifferently cut gown can be redeemed by an exquisite cavalier collar of old Brussels lace, while the lovely pelerines of Italian lace are veritable works

### LEISURE HOUR WORK.

An Artistic Brass Fender is Easy Making.

Written for The Evening Star. The idea of giving people pleasure in the

things they must perforce use and make themselves was recently illustrated in the making of a small ash fender. The design of this useful article was original. It showed grouped discs the size of the small pill box which served as a pattern. To make this artistic fender the following

materials must be provided; One strip of sheet brass six feet long by one foot wide; eighteen screw clamps, and a piece of oneinch soft pine board, two inches longer each way than the brass. The cowhide mallet and instruments for tracing the pattern and for the background of beaten work can be purchased at any art furnishing store.

securely to the pine board with the clamps. Then take a lead pencil and draw a clear line one and one-half inches from the edge of the brass all around, using a yard stick for a ruler. As in the case of the ash fender, the pill

box makes an excellent pattern for discs, and these should be scattered at regular intervals, in groups, on a piece of paper the size of the brass, after which they may be transferred to the brass by means of impression paper.

Next comes the only difficult part—tracing

the line around the edge, and then the discs with the metal tracer, which should be hammered lightly with the mallet. Here delicacy of touch and much judgment will be required to keep the line an unbroken After all the tracing is finished, the beaten

work between will be comparatively easy, and can be done by several persons at the same time, if you wish to have "a brass Some of your literary or student friends

will find manual labor a great relief from brain work, and they will doubtless enjoy spending many merry evenings with you hammering away with the mallets to the time of the music of their tongues. The tinner's part comes next, for it will

the ends over a large wire, and the bottom edge over a flat, narrow row to which he attaches the dainty brass feet with nut serews. Last, but not least, comes the polishing,

which requires a free use of rotten stone

and turpentine and plenty of elbow grease. "You can always tell an Englishman." said the Briton, proudly. "Of course you can," replied the Yankee. "but it doesn't do any good, because he

